

Back

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LIBRARY SCIENCE  
LIBRARY

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## PUBLICATIONS

### ENGLISH SERIES

- 1 KAULA (P. N.) : Indian Library Literature—A Bibliography.  
1956. Rs. 3.50.
- 2 KAULA (P.N.) *Ed* : Library Movement in India. 1958.  
Rs. 10.00 (India) ; \$ 4.50 (America).

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Due to the fire that broke in the Oxford & Cambridge Press, Delhi, the January 1960 issue of the *Library herald* could not be released earlier. The matter had to be recomposed, reset and processed afresh. This has delayed the publication of this issue. More so, when the Index to Volume 2 had also to be released along with this issue. The inconvenience caused to Patrons is regretted.

Patrons are requested to renew the subscription to Volume 3 (1960-61) and intimate to the office at an early date.

EDITOR



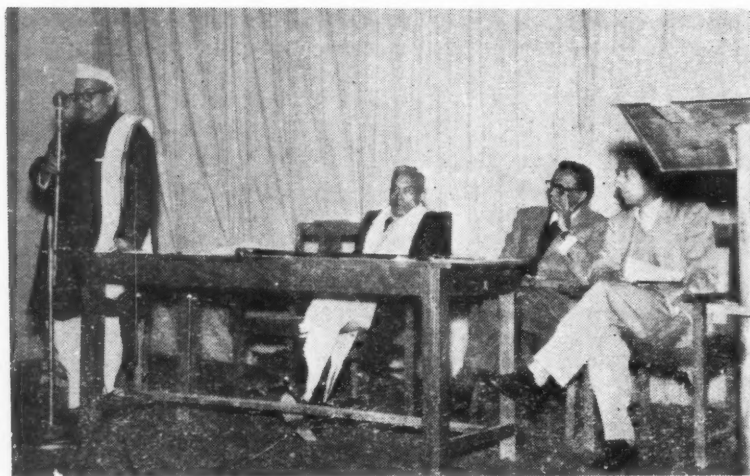
**GOLD MEDAL  
IN  
LIBRARY SCIENCE**



**Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, Republic of India, and Chancellor, University of Delhi, awarding the Gopal Krishna Gold Medal in Library Science to Shri Narendar Nath Passi for standing first in the Diploma in Library Science examination of the University of Delhi held in 1959. The Gold Medal has been instituted by Shri K. Mahalingam of the Delhi University Library, Delhi.**

[See P. 33, 46, 80]

## LIBRARY CONVENTION



Shri Ananatasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha inaugurating the Library Convention sponsored by the Delhi Library Association. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, President of the Convention, Shri S. Das Gupta, Senior Vice President, Delhi Library Association, and Shri P. N. Kaula, General Secretary, Delhi Library Association, are also in the picture.

[See P. 154]

## ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC LIBRARY BILL

### CRITIQUE & AMENDMENTS

S. R. RANGANATHAN

[Evaluates critically the Andhra Pradesh Public Library Bill which the State Government is introducing to consolidate the Madras and the Hyderabad Public Libraries Acts, so far applicable to the State. Records the suggestions made by the author, and the acceptance of the some of them by the State Government. Stresses the need for implementing other suggestions particularly with regard to the provisions for a State Bibliography, Director of Libraries, Department of Libraries, and finance. Lists the amendments to the existing Bill.]

#### 0 Introduction

The *Andhra Pradesh gazette extraordinary* of 25 July 1959 publishes a library bill consolidating and amending the Madras and the Hyderabad Acts prevailing in different areas of the State. This is perhaps the third version of the bill.

#### 1 First Version

I was given an opportunity to make suggestions on the first version. I made 14 suggestions of substance and a few amendments in terminology. Three of the suggestions had been fully adopted.

#### 11 POWER OF STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

According to the first suggestion, the State Library Committee should have, on its own initiative, the duty and the power to "advise the Government on all matters arising under the Act." This has been secured by clause 3 (3) of the present published version. The first version had repeated the provision of the Madras Act that it should advise Government only on such matters as may be referred to it. The experience in Madras has shown that the State Committee could be ignored altogether. As a matter of fact, the Government declined to refer any matter to the Committee for two consecutive years. The draft clause in the bill rightly guards against such a contingency.

#### 12 RESTRICTION ON DELEGATION

The second suggestion related to the delegation of powers by a

Library Authority to its Executive Committee. According to it, delegation should not be made in respect of "the power to levy library cess, to borrow money, to dispose of immovable property, and to pass the budget, accounts and audit, and annual reports." This is secured by clause 15 (1) of the present published version. This is proper. Matters relating to finance should be dealt with only by the whole Authority. And after all, it is bound to meet once in a year; and financial matters and annual report will normally require attention only once in a year.

### 13 TAKING OVER OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES

The third suggestion related to the empowering of a Local Library Authority to take over an aided or a private library. This is secured by clause 13 (j) of the present published version. This is a necessary power.

\* During the past few decades, several libraries were founded by private philanthropists. After the life-time of the founder, some of them begin to languish. But they command a considerable good will among the public. It is but proper that the Act should make it possible for the Local Library Authority to take over such a library instead of establishing a new library in its locality. Moreover, the avowed policy in India is to work towards a socialistic pattern of society and equalisation of wealth. As time passes on, this policy will quench accumulation of money in private hands. As a consequence, libraries managed by private philanthropists will begin to die of inanition. Local Library Authorities should have power to take them over and maintain them out of public funds. Thirdly, some Local Bodies already have libraries maintained out of public funds. It would be improper to tax the public twice for library purposes. The proper thing is for the Local Library Authorities to take over the libraries being maintained by Local Bodies. Fourthly, many of the aided libraries are subscription libraries. The object of library legislation is to make library service free, in the sense that monetary support should come to library-service from library cess and from state revenue, instead of from subscription from a few, which will act as a sieve to keep out the poorer folk who usually have greater book-hunger than the rich. Fifthly, by persuasion, a Local Library Authority can take over many of the existing private libraries and thus start them as its branch libraries with a considerable initial stock of books, instead of beginning from scratch.

## 2 Second Version

This year again, I was given an opportunity to make suggestions on the second version, prepared for consideration by the Cabinet. I was glad to find that the three suggestions mentioned in sections 11 to 13 above had been incorporated in the second version. One suggestion regarding the appointment of a professional head of the Department of Libraries was found incorporated only partially. Therefore, I had to reiterate it. The other suggestion had been left out ; they had all to be reiterated.

## 21 STATE BIBLIOGRAPHY

It had recommended that the publication of the State Bibliography should be made obligatory. This is secured by clause 8(g) of the present published version. It reads "publish periodically a bibliography of all the books published in the State in any language other than English or Sanskrit". This is a necessary obligation in order

1 to serve posterity as a record of the literary output of the Telugu community—a cultural need ;

2 to serve as a source for book-selection for Telugu readers and libraries—a library need ; and

3 to serve as an exhaustive trade list of the Telugu books for the use of the book-trade—a business need.

### 211 *Right Place for Publication*

It is wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary for the periodical bibliography of current Telugu books to be prepared and published at a far-off National Central Library, as it is now being done. The majority of the authors, the publishers, the book sellers, the buyers, the libraries, and the readers of Telugu books will live in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, it is but proper that their periodical bibliography should be produced and published within Andhra Pradesh.

### 212 *Telugu Script*

It is also necessary that this bibliography should be in Telugu script. It is unhelpful and unwise to publish the bibliography of Telugu books in Roman script as the National Library does at present. The majority of its users will soon be unable to read Roman script. Even if they can, it is easier to read the Telugu script than the Roman script with the inevitable diacritical marks obstructing the flow of reading. If any Telugu scholar outside the Telugu community either in India or abroad desires



the use of the bibliography, surely he will be able to read the Telugu script if he is one who can read Telugu books and therefore needs a list of them.

### 213 *Exclusively Telugu*

To dilute the titles of Telugu books in a sea of titles belonging to 14 other languages can be of use to none. The cost of such an omnibus bibliography for all the languages in India will be unnecessarily prohibitive for the buyers in Andhra Pradesh. An exclusive bibliography of Telugu books alone will give the facility for an unimpeded use. A State Bibliography of Telugu books will be quite within their means. In fact, the State Government should tell the Central Government to give up the omnibus bibliography and save the expenditure on it. The Indian National Bibliography should only be an ensemble of all the State Bibliographies as envisaged in the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Bill and the two All-India bibliographies of English and Sanskrit books respectively.

## 22 HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

The first version of the bill has made the Director of Public Instruction, the *ex-officio* Director of Public Libraries. I recommended that

1 The State Librarian should be the *ex-officio* Head of the Department of Libraries ; and

2. The State Librarian should be appointed from among those with the requisite professional qualification to practise as a librarian.

But clause 8 of the second version met this suggestion only very partially. For, it reads, "the Government shall either appoint a separate Director for the Department or appoint the Director of Public Instruction to be the Director of Public Libraries in charge of the Department." I again reiterate my original recommendation. The present published version simply repeats the provision in the second version. This provision is bad for many reasons.

### 221 *Past Experiences*

During the last ten years, we have seen how bad it is in effect. The Director of Public Instruction has his hands full with the duties of formal education. In fact, relief is being given to him by taking away some of his work and giving it to other Directors, such as the Director of Technical Education. In spite of the relief, the work of the Director of

Public Instruction is so heavy that library matters get stuck up in his table for several months. This is in respect of routine administrative matters. Hardly any professional matter is being attended to. The Special Officer for Libraries, appointed to assist him, has been of no avail. For, the fifth wheel of the Director of Public Instruction continues to exist and prevent movement.

## 222 *Deadening Hand of Bureaucrat*

The main function of the Head of the Department of Libraries is to so manage that library service is accepted by the Public. Its acceptance cannot be forced by the fiat of law as in the case of the elementary education. The method of coaxing *cum* prompt, liberal and sympathetic disposal of administrative matters is the only method available. The method of coaxing has to be varied from time to time in the light of the continuing changes in the interest of the public and in the thought-content, style, and format of books. To make this variation effectively and continuously, the Head of the Department of Libraries should have the feel of the reader—book relation. This ability he can gain only by actual work in a library, concurrently with the administration of the Department of Libraries. Then only his administration of the department will be realistic and fruitful. A head sitting in the ivory tower and developing into another bureaucrat quite out of the realistic touch with the process of establishing fruitful and pleasurable contact between reader and book on the floor of the library, will stifle the objectives of the Act, instead of helping the advancement of library service in the State. His source of inspiration will not be the Laws of Library Science but the Rules of Procedure and other Codes of that kind. The very purpose of the Library Act will be consequently flouted. This has been amply demonstrated during the last ten years. The Department of Public Libraries should be rescued from the deadening hand of a routine master, daily becoming out of tune with the ever-growing modern outlook of library service.

## 223 *Law of Counterfeit Coin*

The provision of an alternative in clause 8 would have no effect in reality. We have in Economics the well known law that the counterfeit coin alone will circulate and throw the genuine coin out of circulation. If a section of an Act provided the right and the wrong things as alternative, it is only the wrong thing that will be adopted. In fact, even without such a wrong thing having been explicitly provided for in the

Madras Act, the wrong thing had completely elbowed out the right thing. Therefore, I would plead for the omission of the dangerous second alternative from clause 8.

#### 224 *No Financial Advantage*

Nor can any financial saving be advanced as an argument for having the Director of Public Instruction as the *ex-officio* Head of the Department of Public Libraries. For the Act implies two library officers—viz., a Deputy Director for Libraries and a State Librarian. This is really doubling the expenditure. My suggestion implies only one officer in the place of these two.

### 23 RELATION TO SOCIAL EDUCATION

The first version of the bill had mixed up Social Education and Library Service both financially and administratively. I had recommended their separation. The second version had repeated the mixing up. I again reiterate my recommendation. But the mixing up persists also in the present printed version. For, according to its clause 13 (f) each Local Library Authority is obliged to provide for social education. In many ways this is not good.

#### 231 *Overlap Partial Only*

The overlap between the fields of social education service and public library service is only slight and partial. This overlap is at the point of book-service for general study. In every other respect, the objectives of the two services are different; the functions are different; the techniques are different; the qualifications needed in the staff are different; the financing is different; and the sections of the public on which they are turned are not the same though there is some overlap. They are really distinct entities. They should be developed each along its own distinctive lines, each helping the other but neither dominating over the other. To put the two under one head is wrong and will prove injurious to the one or the other according to the field of specialisation of the head. This should not be done.

#### 232 *General Books for Social Education*

It is a legitimate function of the public library system to lend books for general study to the literate members of the social education groups. The Librarian should work out with the social education leader or officer the list of books likely to be needed by social education

groups for the ensuing half year or quarter. He should procure the necessary number of copies of such books for supply on long-term loan to the groups concerned. To make the book-fund go the longest way, the social education officer should arrange the programme of the several groups in such a way that a given set of books can be cyclically transferred to as many groups as possible. This is one of the essential ways in which Library Authorities and Social Education Agencies should co-operate.

### *233 Text Books for Social Education*

On the other hand, the Library Authority should not be made to supply the text-books for the literary classes or for similar social education purposes. Text-books are like laboratory materials. They cannot be recovered in serviceable form after intensive use by one or two batches of participants. Therefore, equity demands the cost of such text-books being borne by the Social Education Agency. This was learnt by actual experience in the working of the Social Education Department in Delhi during the years 1948 to 1953, when I was associated with that department.

### *234 Other Expenses for Social Education*

Apart from the cost of text-books, social education service needs finance for other items of expenditure such as staff, rent, lighting, cleaning, equipment, and other contingencies. It is quite wrong to burden the Library Fund of a Local Library Authority with these charges. Even for legitimate library purposes, it has been found that the present intake into the Library Fund is not sufficient to render library service to more than a half of the people entitled to it. Therefore, social education expenses must be met from other sources.

### *235 Agency for Social Education*

The correct agency for Social Education is the Department of Public Instruction. "For, its methods are more akin to the methods of education than to methods of library work. Another possible agency is the Department of Community Development. For social education is as global in its outlook as community development. The two things can hardly be separated.

## **24 STATE GRANT**

A systematic survey of the working of the Madras Library Act was made last year by the Madras Library Association. It showed that the

present Library Fund made of the proceeds of library cess and an equal state grant are sufficient to give library service only to half the people. This implies that the Library Fund should be doubled. But in the present tax-pattern of our country, it will not be possible to raise the library cess to more than five per cent of the house or property tax. Therefore, the only means of doubling the library finance is to treble the state grant. This has been stressed by me on both the occasions. But unfortunately, this has been neglected even in the present printed version of the bill. For its clause 21(3) merely repeats the provision of the Madras Act as follows : "The Government shall contribute annually to the Library Fund maintained by every Local Authority a sum not less than the amount of the cess collected". In actual implementation the phrase "not less than" will be as good as it is not existing.

This has been the actual experience too. Unless there is legal sanction for a state grant of three times the cess, the Finance Department will never give even a naya paisa more than the minimum fixed. As a consequence, half the people of the state will have to go without library service.

## 25 UNION GRANT

Library service is new. The Local Library Authorities are made of persons without any experience of intensive library service given to them. The subtle and life-giving service of books naturally escapes their notice. What impresses them is the concrete library building. Therefore, during the past ten years, the Library Fund has been left largely unutilised. The accumulation has come to a few lakhs in many cases. This tempts them to do something "concrete." They propose spending the money in erecting library buildings. This is a travesty of the purpose of the library cess sanctioned by the Library Act.

### 251 Tax Pattern

Here again, the present tax-pattern of the country gives us the right clue. The world is continuously involved in cold war. It is even on the brink of an actual war. Each country has, therefore, to be ever on the alert. When war breaks out suddenly, the Central Government cannot easily raise its taxes to find the necessary money. It is, therefore, legitimate that the tax collected by the Union Government even during peace time should be far in excess of peace time requirements for expenditure. During peace time, it gives back the excess to the States. In war time, it will not give it back. The refund from the Union Govern-

ment should be used by the State for capital expenditure only. It cannot use it for the recurring expenditure of any service such as educational or library service. For it will dry up when war breaks out; and the service will have to be stopped. This shows that the Union Library Grant is the proper source for expenditure. A State Act cannot, however, stipulate Union Grant. But it ought to have a remembrance clause that normally the cost of library buildings should be met from Union Grant. This has been my suggestion on the earlier versions of the Andhra Pradesh Library Bill.

## 26 SECURITY OF LOCAL LIBRARY AUTHORITY

In my memoranda of the first and the second version of the bill, I had recommended that the Librarian of the Local Library Authority should be its Secretary. This should be prescribed in the Act itself. But the present printed version of the bill does not do so. On the other hand, clause 25(2) (b) of the bill leaves the appointment of the Secretary to the Rules to be framed under the Act. This is, potential danger.

### 261 *Past Experience*

Past experience in this matter is as sad as sadness can be. The Rule-making Department took advantage of this lacuna in this Act. It appointed the District Educational Officer as the Secretary. He has proved a fifth wheel almost in every district. His hands are quite full with the inspection of schools. He cannot be expected to feel the delicate pulse of library service. He cannot evaluate correctly many of the legitimate activities of the library. As a matter of fact, in many a district, he looks upon the District Librarian either as a competing step-brother whose wings should be ruthlessly clipped or as a sub-ordinate on whom his own toes should for ever press. Even worst things have happened. The District Librarian has been denied access to some of the library files. For example, many of the district librarians had reported to the Madras Library Association their inability to give annual returns on financial and account matters and had asked the Association to write to the District Educational Officer. But this officer never responded. For, he was not interested and it was a burden to him to furnish information on libraries. There are cases in which the clerks and the peons of the library were taken away to work in the office of the District Educational Officer. Any protest of the District Librarian merely exposes him to redoubled tyranny and wicked confidential reports. A case has been reported of the type-writing machine of the library having



been taken away by the District Educational Officer. The District Librarian protested. No reply. Police help had to be sought to recover the type-writing machine for library use. This extreme step could be taken by the District Librarian, as he had decided to resign his post as not worth staying in. It is probable that such horrible results of dyarchy in the Local Library Authority do not reach the notice of the Ministers or the legislators.

### 262 *The Right Prescription*

But what is the purpose sought to be served by such a dyarchy or by taking powers under the Act to create such a dyarchy? The one officer who knows the library problems, who can help the Local Library Authority with technical knowledge, and who can be the right Secretary for the Local Library Authority is the District Librarian. This should be made clear in the Act itself. This should be explicitly provided in clause 10 of the bill. This is the right prescription.

### 27 DIRECTIVES

It is desirable that the Act should contain directives to the State Librarian in respect of centralised classification and cataloguing, inter-library loan, co-ordination of book-selection, maintenance of the Copy-right Registry and several other matters listed in the Model Library Act incorporated in my *Five laws of library science* ed 2, 1957 pages 209 & 210. Centralised classification and cataloguing will result in saving of 79% of the cost for the library system of the State.

### 3 Third Version

The third version of the library bill is the present printed version.

The amendments needed are listed below. I appeal to the Minister for Education to incorporate them in the bill. I appeal to the legislators to support them. I appeal to the Andhra Pradesh Library Association to bring them home to all concerned.

*Amendment 1:* In clause 3 (2) (f), change "Libraries" into "Instruction."

*Amendment 2:* In clause 3 (2) (d), add at the end "who shall also be the Secretary of the Committee."

*Amendment 3:* Delete (k) of clause 3 (2).

In para 1 of clause 8,



1 Delete "either appoint a separate Director for the Department or"

2 In line 4, replace "Director of Public Instruction" by "Librarian of the State Library".

*Amendment 4 :* In clause 8 (a), replace "supervise" by "manage".

*Amendment 5 :* In clause 8 add the following :

(e) "be the Registrar of Copyright" and renumber [the remaining sub-clauses accordingly.

*Amendment 6 :* At the end of clause 8, add the following new paragraph.

The Director may

- (a) promote centralised classification and cataloguing ;
- (b) promote inter-library loan ; and
- (c) co-ordinate book-selection among the libraries in the State."

*Amendment 7 :* In clause 10 (1) (e), add at the end, "who shall also be the Secretary of the Local Library Authority".

*Amendment 8 :* In clause 10 (2) (f), add at the end "who shall also be the Secretary of the Local Library Authority".

*Amendment 9 :* In clause 13 (f), delete "including social education".

*Amendment 10 :* In clause 13, delete (h) and renumber (i) as (h).

*Amendment 11 :* In clause 21 (2) (c), delete "and social education".

*Amendment 12 :* In clause 21, (3) line 3, replace "not less than" by "equal to three times".

*Amendment 13 :* In clause 21, add the following at the end.

"(4) Normally all capital expenditure for library buildings, and equipment and other non-recurring items should be met as far as possible from the grant of the Government of India".

*Amendment 14 :* Delete 25 (2) (b) and renumber.

—: 0 :—

ZD [Article]

## RESEARCH IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND ASIAN STUDIES

### BASIC SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL TOOLS\*

GIRJA KUMAR

[Brings forth the unevenness in respect of the availability of basic research materials. Evaluates significant reference works in International affairs and on Asian studies. Emphasises the growing importance of special materials for research and enumerates various types of bibliographies in Asian region. Describes the present work in social science documentation and suggests a line of action for future work.]

#### 0 Introduction

The field of international relations including international organization and international law has been fairly covered within the limits in respect of basic research materials for the present century, especially since World War I. The limits have been placed by the general policy of foreign offices to withhold access to their archives to research scholars. To give an instance, the records relating to foreign relations of India with the neighbouring areas subsequent to 1900 are yet to be released for public reference. The position in respect of basic research materials relating to Asian regional studies is much more difficult than in the field of international relations. There appears to be some direct proportion between the political and economic developments of a country and the availability of literature on it. Barring Japan, the insignificant role of Asian countries in world affairs and their subordinate status until recently explain the paucity of basic materials about these areas. This initial handicap to research scholars on Asian studies which will take long time to overcome, is invitingly challenging to them all the same.

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\*Based on a working paper submitted by the author to the Seminar on International Studies held under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies at New Delhi on 7-9 May 1959.

# 1 Basic Sources of Research

## 11 DEFINITION

We have thus far begged the question as to what are the basic sources of research? The common feature of all basic materials is their non-monographic form of presentation of knowledge. The list may include the following types of materials :—

- 1 Reference ;
- 2 Archival including private papers ;
- 3 Documentary—official and non-official both ; and
- 4 Periodical including newspapers.

Thus basic sources are primary source materials plus other non-monographic literature such as periodicals and newspapers.

## 12 THEIR VALUE

There can be no two opinions about the values of basic materials in other languages besides English. Basic research on Japan, to give an instance, is inconceivable without the use of rich research materials in Japanese language. We shall, however, limit our present discussion, with a few exception, to English language materials. The present demand for research materials in non-English language is of limited nature and likely to remain so for some time to come. But it is necessary to emphasize here that from the long-term point of view of research in India, it is desirable for research libraries in India to anticipate the demand early.

## 13 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 131 Reference Works

There is a growing body of reference works on international affairs :

- 1 *The Annual register of world events*, 1758 ;
- 2 *Europa*, 1946 ;
- 3 *International year book and statesman's who's who*, 1953 ;
- 4 *Orbis*, 1950 ; and
- 5 *Political handbook of the world*, 1927 ;

are a few of the standard works on the subject.

### 1311 Year Books

There are several standard year books on the narrower subject of foreign relations. The *Survey of international affairs*, 1920/23- and the

*Documents on international affairs*, 1928- published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. The *United States in world affairs*, 1931- and the *Documents on American foreign relations*, 1931- slightly narrower in scope than the previous volumes, are equally valuable for research. The other two publications the *Indian year book of international affairs*, 1952- and the *Year book of world affairs*, 1947- planned as compilation of articles and not as straight surveys of world affairs, supplement the fore-mentioned volumes. At the official level, the *British and foreign state papers*, 1812- and the *Foreign relations of the United States*, 1861- are the most reliable sources of official documents of Great Britain and the United States respectively. These sources of reference may admirably be supplemented by the following three standard year books on international law :

- 1 *British year book of International law*, 1920/21-;
- 2 *Recueil des cours*, 1923-; and the
- 3 *Proceedings* (American Society of International Law), 1907-.

### 1312 Dictionaries

Dictionaries and encyclopaedias are very handy for quick reference. The standard encyclopaedias including *Encyclopaedia of social sciences*, 1949 are of limited utility for specialized reference on international affairs. The only useful publication which we have recently come across in French is entitled : *Dictionnaire diplomatique*, 6 v., 1955.

### 1313 Similar Works

There are a number of other publications which are not exactly dictionary in form, but they serve a similar purpose for reference on world events. The *Keesing's contemporary archives*, 1930- is a weekly diary of important events with index continually kept up-to-date. This has been the most satisfactory guide to news since the thirties available so far in English language. The *Facts on file*, 1940- is more specialized about American events and not so comprehensive for research purpose. The *Asian recorder*, 1955- issued from New Delhi on similar lines limits its coverage to Asia. These publications should be supplemented by reference to the *New York times index*, 1913- and *Official index* (Times, London) 1906.

### 132 Periodical Publications

The number of standard periodicals on international relations is fairly large and keeps growing at a fast rate. The big advantage of periodicals over annual publications is their topicality and the diversity

of views expressed in them. Another advantage is that most current research appears first in articles. The number of scholarly journals is certainly more than a hundred. A special mention of a unique source of reference on current developments in the Soviet Union is called for here. It is the weekly *Current digest of Soviet press*, 1949- which translates in full or condensed form a selection of contents of the Soviet newspapers and periodicals. Among the newspapers of standing, mention may be made of the :

- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>New York times</i> , 1896-; | 2. <i>Guardian</i> , 1920-;         |
| 3. <i>Times</i> , 1795-;          | 4. <i>Le Monde</i> , 1944-; and the |
| 5. <i>Hindu</i> , 1878-;          | 6. <i>Pravda</i> , 1917-.           |

### 133 *International Organisation and Law*

The fields of international organization and international law are adequately covered by the *Year book of the United Nations*, 1947-. It is the most-often used source of reference on the United Nations. Equally valuable on the International Court of Justice is its *yearbook*, 1946/47. The League of Nations' *Treaty series*, 1920-46 (205 volumes) and the United Nations' *Treaty series*, 1946/47- which has already reached the respectable figure of 300 volumes are unique records of international treaties signed by member-nations and others. The monumental series *Recueil de traite* etc. by George Frederic de Martin and its supplements are a unique compilation of treaties since 1761 to 1940.

### 14 ASIAN REGION

One is struck by the paucity of basic sources of research in the English language on Asian countries. A cursory glance at *Directory of reference works published in Asia*, 1950 compiled by P.K. Garde is enough to confirm the above statement. Newspapers, periodicals and official publications are practically the only sources available about many countries in the area. One or two English-language dailies are published in several countries of the continent. Among exceptions are Afghanistan, China, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Soviet-Asia and Yemen. The standards of English-language newspapers have considerably deteriorated in most of these countries, which make them increasingly inadequate as a reliable tool of research.

### 141 *Periodical Publications*

The situation in respect of journals is not so bad. Many of the scholarly journals are published outside Asia, but the number of journals of opinion published within the area is considerable. It is possible

to list one hundred journals distinguished for scholarship and opinion of Asia. The American Consulate in Hong Kong performs a valuable service by printing translations of Chinese Mainland press. It is, however difficult to vouch for its complete authenticity.

#### 142 Official Publications

India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore and the Philippines continue to publish substantial number of official publications in the English language. Japan under the Allied occupation used to publish considerable quantity of official documents in English, but that was only for a short period. Burma has almost completely switched over to Burmese. The Middle Eastern countries hardly publish anything in English.

#### 143 Documents of Archives

The titles of other primary sources on Asia can be counted on the tips of one's fingers. The *Indian annual register*, 1919- is a unique record of public affairs of India, which has unfortunately discontinued its publication. The first volume of the series 'Select documents on Asian affairs' planned by the Indian Council of World Affairs came out last year—*East Asia: China, Korea, Japan, 1947-50* (1958), edited by V. P. Dutt. Two volumes on India are expected to be out shortly. Otherwise, the series seems to have been much delayed. *Diplomacy in the Near and Middle East: A documentary record, 1935-1956* (1956) by J. C. Hurewitz is a judicious selection of documents on West Asia. *Foreign relations of the United States, 1861-; British foreign and state papers, 1812-* are examples of this type. The well-known white paper on China, the *United States relations with China, 1949* published by the Department of State is another instance.

#### 144 Conclusion

Thus the field for work on basic sources on Asia is wide open and requires early filling up of gap in the interest of research on this area. This difficulty has to be faced on top of the unmistakable trends in language policies which do not favour English. The present transitional period is indeed the most difficult one and, as we have previously said, invitingly challenging to research scholars.

#### 15 SPECIAL MATERIALS

The other basic source materials for research common to the study of both international relation and Asian studies are official publications,



newspaper clippings, documentary material and archives. It is proposed to deal with these special materials at length because of their growing significance in research.

### 151 Official Publications

The official publications are an important source of research in the study of international relations. Parliamentary debates, minutes of parliamentary committees, commission and committee reports, treaty series, statistical publications and gazetteers are valuable raw materials for research. Because of the great value of legislative debates in research, a special mention may be made of the *Journal of the Parliaments of Commonwealth*, 1920-. It regularly summarizes the proceedings of the various legislatures including those of Indian State legislatures.

#### 1511 In India

It is no exaggeration to say about India, as about many other countries, that, to take one year, say, 1957, there are few books published in India to match the data and perspective provided by reports of the Plantation Enquiry Commission, Language Commission, Finance Commission, Food Grains Enquiry Committee, Indian Delegation to China on Agrarian Co-operatives and the Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### 1512 International Organizations

As regards publications of major international organizations, documents issued by the United Nations, the League of Nations, and their Specialized Agencies are unique in many respects. The enormity of production can be realized from the fact that the United Nations issued 7,021 documents during 1957.

### 152 Newspaper Clippings

Another special class of research materials is newspaper clippings consisting of items of news, texts of documents, editorial opinion and contributed articles, having intimate bearing on the events of the day. Press clippings form excellent raw material for historical approach to research topics. The clippings are of great value in providing background to subjects in international relations and matters of political, economic and social policy. The series of volumes in the *Survey of international affairs*, 1920/23- could not have been possible but for the excellent press clippings at the disposal of its editors. But the clippings must be collected day by day because newspaper files are hard to find after a short while. The Indian Council of World Affairs Library, the Diwan Chand



Indian Information Centre and the All India Congress Committee Library have substantial press-clipping collections. Among foreign newspaper clippings' libraries; special mention may be made of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London and the New York Times Library, New York.

### 153 *Documetary Materials*

The growing significance of documentary materials, like the texts of important speeches, policy statements, reports, agreements and treaties based upon official and unofficial sources, for research on international relations and regional studies needs to be underlined. Such materials are hard to obtain and the only satisfactory method is to make intensive search through newspapers, official bulletins, press releases, political party tracts etc.

### 154 *Archives*

Another type of important primary source materials, most of which exists only in single copies. Research scholars are further handicapped because of the governmental restrictions over their use for a special period, in some cases extending up to fifty years or so. For instance, the Indian official records are open to consultation with some exceptions upto 1916. After the diplomatic archives of all the great powers are thrown open to research scholars, it is certain that the currently-published accounts of the Second World War and other historical events will be substantially revised in the light of new information.

### 1541 *Private Papers*

Another valuable source of research is the private papers of important individuals. This is a healthy practice in the United States for American Presidents, with some exceptions, to deposit their private papers with the Library of Congress in Washington.

## 2 *Bibliographical Tools*

There can be no two opinions about the importance of bibliographical tools for research in international affairs and regional studies. They help to identify expeditiously for research in all disciplines. They may be conveniently divided into the following categories :

- |                           |                                              |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 National bibliography ; | 2 Restrospective or cumulated bibliography ; |
| 3 Select bibligrapny ;    | 4 Catalogue of official publications ;       |
| 5 Library calalogue ;     | 6 Trade catalogue ;                          |

- 7 Dissertation list ;                      8 Catalogue of official publications ; and  
9 Catalogue of periodical publications.

## 21 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

Considerable amount of the time of research scholars is spent in hunting information about the literature, published, on their topics of research, the time devoted to the actual completion of the thesis is thus proportionately reduced. An ideal situation, which seldom exists for the research scholar, is to have all-inclusive bibliographies on his or her specific topic by subject arrangement. The approximation to the ideal situation can be arrived at by thoughtful selection of research topics, familiarity with bibliographical tools and the availability of resources for research. With this introduction, we shall attempt to review the bibliographical tools for research in international affairs and regional studies, with special reference to Asia.

## 22 ABOUT INDIA

The paucity of such tools in Indian libraries has severely restricted information about published literature on research topics in progress at various research centres. There are several instances of research undertaken in India on topics on which work had been completed elsewhere. This should be enough justification for the revival of the *Bibliography of doctorate theses in science and arts accepted by Indian Universities* (Inter-University Board), 1930-1939 on annual basis. The scope of *Research information bulletin : Social science research projects in Southern Asia*, 1956- published by the Unesco Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization of Southern Asia, Calcutta, is limited to projects based upon field work and thus provides information only about selected projects of a specialized nature.

## 23 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The quarterly annotated bibliography published in *Foreign affairs* is perhaps the most authoritative general bibliography on international relations. It has been cumulated into three volumes under the title *Foreign affairs bibliography* to cover the years 1919 to 1952. While it is very reliable for general reference, it cannot be wholly depended upon for specialized reference. For instance, it is preferable to refer to book-review section of the *American journal of international law* for bibliography on international law than the relevant section in *Foreign affairs bibliography*. It is advisable to supplement it by the *Monthly list of*

books, 1928- published by the United Nations Library, Geneva. These two bibliographies still leave the period prior to 1919 uncovered, for which no comprehensive bibliography seems to be available. These publications may be further supplemented by library catalogues of the Library of Palace of Peace, the Hague and *London bibliography of the social sciences*, 8 v., 1931-. The latter is a record of holdings of several specialized libraries in London and is the most extensive subject bibliography in its field.

### 231 *International Law*

We are not aware of any comprehensive bibliography on the subject of international law. The review sections of international law journals are helpful, but are tedious to use because of the scatter of information. *Index to legal periodicals*, 1908- is useful in its limited way. Mention may also be made of bibliography of International Court of Justice, published as a regular supplement to its *Year book*. United Nations : *List of treaty collections*, is an exhaustive listing of treaties since 1780. It replaces the *Manual of collections relating to treaties* published in 1922. Apart from these publications, bibliographical tools in international law are limited to several narrow topics.

### 232 *International Organization*

The coverage in respect of international organizations is more comprehensive than the preceding areas. Documentation on the League of Nations and the United Nations and their Specialized Agencies is fairly complete. A definitive bibliography of the records of the League of Nations has been prepared by Hans Aufricht (*Guide to League of Nations publications : A bibliographical survey of work of the League, 1920-1947, 1951*). Though no comparable book has come out on the United Nations, yet the guides and reference tool produced by UN Secretariat including *UN documents index*, 1946-47 and *Repertoire of practice* are of very high standard.

## 24 ASIAN REGION

Several of the tools mentioned above are of equal value for reference in studying the Asian region. Thus we shall limit the following discussion to specialized tools pertaining to the region. Several countries are now printing their national bibliographies on current basis, but except for India they are published in the local languages. The *Indian national bibliography* made its appearance only last year and is a welcome addition.

tion to growing bibliographical literature on India. Several countries, among which is also Ceylon, publish it as a part of the official gazette.

#### 241 *Catalogue of Official Publications*

The position is slightly better in respect of catalogues of current official publications of Burma, Malaya, Singapore and Pakistan. Ceylonese official documents are listed in quarterly register. The position in respect of India is not satisfactory, because the *Catalogue of civil publications*, 1926 has partial coverage of official publications. The Lok Sabha Secretariat publication *List of publications (periodical or ad hoc) issued by various Ministries of the Government of India*, edn. 3, 1958 is an exhaustive listing of official publications issued since independence and fairly dependable for our reference. The Institute of Public & Business Administration, Karachi has recently brought out a catalogue of Pakistan's official publications since 1947 (*Publications of the Government of Pakistan*, 1958 by George B. Moreland and Akhtar H. Siddiqui). The major handicap for research, however, is the absence in most instances, of retrospective catalogues of official publications.

#### 242 *Regional Bibliographies*

There are now a number of regional bibliographies available, which fill the wide gap to a limited extent. The Library of Congress has published a number of bibliographies on Asia in general and the different countries in that area. The Human Relations Area Files, New Haven (USA) has brought out several area bibliographies in recent years; though useful for general reference, they are of limited research value. The publications of the IPR National Councils and its International Secretariat comprises a long list of studies embodying the results of research by eminent scholars on the Far East and Pacific area. The results of this research are listed in the *IPR publications of the Pacific, 1925-1952* published in 1953. Mention may also be made of the *Bulletin of Far Eastern bibliography*, 1957- published as an annual feature in the *Journal of Asian studies* (formerly *Far Eastern quarterly*). Reference may also be made to Yan, T' ung-Lli: *China is Western literature*, 1958. This work which is a continuation of *Cordier's Bibliotheca Sinica*, 1895-1924. 5 v. is a systematic attempt to make record of western publications in China.

#### 243 *Work in India*

The Unesco Research Centre has been engaged in bibliographical activities for the past few years. The Indian Council of World Affairs

Library is now bringing out annually the *Select articles on current affairs*, 1956- and the *Documents on Asian affairs: Select bibliography 1957-*. While the former publication is a bibliography of significant articles published in more than 150 English language periodicals, Indian and foreign on international relations, with particular reference to the Asian region, the latter is a listing of significant documents such as texts of speeches, manifestos, agreements, treaties etc. indicating trends in political, economic and social developments in Asia. The Parliament Secretariat is bringing out several documentary lists among which mention may be made of *Abstracts of reports*, 1955.

#### 244 On India

J. S. Sharma has already published exhaustive bibliographies on Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian National Congress :

1. *Mahatma Gandhi: a descriptive bibliography*, 1955 ;
2. *Jawaharlal Nehru, a descriptive bibliography 1955 ; and*
3. *Indian National Congress*, 1959.

Partick Wilson's *Government and politics of India and Pakistan 1885-1955*, 1956 is a comprehensive bibliography on the subject. It is based upon the records of holding of many English and American libraries. The National Archives of India have planned a series of volumes of index to the Foreign and Political Department records. These bibliographies are indispensable guide to the study of political history of India.

#### 245 Recommendations

There is scope for preparation of guides to research materials in Indian libraries on the model of *Guide to resources for Commonwealth studies*, in London, Oxford and Cambridge, 1957 by A. B. Hewit and *Guide to the diplomatic archives of Western Europe*, 1959 by Daniel H. Thoms and Lynn M. Case.

#### 25 SOCIAL SCIENCE DOCUMENTATION

Mention may also be made of the systematic programme of Social Science documentation being carried out by Unesco on current basis. Among other bibliographical tools, they are regularly bringing out :

1. *Political science abstracts*, 1951- ;
2. *International bibliography of political science*, 1953- ;
3. *International bibliography of economics*, 1952- ; and
4. *Current sociology*, 1952- ;

The Unesco publication, *Study of current bibliographies of national*

*official publications*, 1958 edited by J. Meyrait is a very tool of reference for information on official publications of various countries. Another institution which may be singled out for mention is the Library of Congress in Washington. The printed catalogue of holdings running to more than 200 volumes and several scores of subject and area bibliographies are a treasure-house of bibliographical information. Its printed catalogue, alphabetically arranged, is one of the most comprehensive sources of recorded human knowledge.

### 251 Recommendations

Lists of doctoral dissertations available so far limit their coverage to Great Britain and United States. It is very desirable to extend their area of coverage to all English-speaking areas. The Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth could take the responsibility for it. In the same way, union catalogues of periodical holdings of American and British libraries are indispensable tools for locating availability of periodical publications in libraries. While a volume on periodical holdings of South Asian libraries in the natural sciences was brought out in 1953, by S.R. Ranganathan and his associates, there are yet no signs of work being undertaken in the Social Sciences.

### 3 Summing Up

These efforts attempt only the fringe of problems facing research scholars working on India. It is imperative to provide adequate basic source materials and bibliographical tools to build up the sound foundations of research on international relations and regional studies in India.

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## LIBRARY CONVENTION

P. N. KAULA

[Describes briefly the purpose and the organisation of the Library Convention held on 21 December 1959, and sponsored by the Delhi Library Association. Discusses several problems like library legislation, library development, and the emoluments, service condition and other facilities for librarians. States the inactivity of the Indian Library Association and makes an appeal to revitalise it. Enumerates a number of resolutions passed at the Convention and the action taken on them.]

### 0 Introduction

Library movement in India is 50 year old. During this period, India has achieved leadership in Library Science in the World. But in our country, the profession has not received proper recognition. The State Library Associations have been striving their best to promote library movement in their respective States and in India as a whole. The Indian Library Association—the main force of this movement at the national level—has also played its part in the past for furthering the cause of libraries. At the All-India library conferences as well as the State library conferences, librarians have been stressing the need for libraries and proper library education. Unlike other professions, they had not been voicing their grievances against their inadequate pay, deplorable status and uncongenial service conditions. In that way, librarians have demonstrated their selflessness in the cause of libraries for half-a-century.

### 01 CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

In 1958, the Government set up the Central Pay Commission to go into the salary-scales of Government employees. Librarians working in Government offices and institutions expected that their case would automatically be considered by the Pay Commission along with other Government employees. They did not agitate for it. Since the Commission had invited memoranda from professional organizations, the Delhi Library Association, which has got a large membership of librarians working in Government offices and institutions, submitted a memorandum to the Pay Commission in November 1958. The Government of India Libraries Association, also submitted a memorandum to the Pay Commission.



**02 REPORT OF THE PAY COMMISSION**

The Report of the Pay Commission was released in November 1959. But the eagerly awaited Report shocked the librarians. Their name as a professional class did not find any place in the Report. They were, therefore, left with no alternative but to raise their voice through professional organizations.

**1 Library Convention**

In the absence of the active national professional organization which could sponsor the cause of librarians, the Delhi Library Association decided to hold an All-India Convention of Librarians in Delhi. It appointed a Convention Committee with Shri G. S. Nautyal, Librarian, Hindu College, Delhi and Secretary, Delhi Library Association, as Convener to organise the Convention.

**11 OBJECTS OF THE CONVENTION**

The Convention was held for the first time in India. It was not entirely devoted to the demands of librarians' pay, status etc., but maintaining the tradition of not being selfish, it did discuss other matters relating to libraries. Its scope was not, therefore, restricted to grievances alone but to overall library structure of the country. It discussed library legislation both at the national and the State level, library education, and the future of the national professional organization—the Indian Library Association. The Convention passed 12 resolutions pertaining to these problems. Some of the resolutions concerned the emoluments, status and service conditions of librarians.

**12 PRELIMINARY WORK**

A circular inviting librarians in the country to the Convention was issued on 2 December 1959. Other kinds of publicity material was also sent to the members of the profession. Invitations were extended to Ministers, M.P.'s and other public men of eminence. A press conference was held on 20 December 1959 explaining the purpose of the Convention. A Press Note was released for further publicity. The Press co-operated with the Convention Committee in sponsoring the cause of libraries and librarians.

**2 Messages**

The following messages were received and read at the convention :

*From Shri Morarji Desai, Minister of Finance, Government of India,  
New Delhi*

With the growth in our socio-economic development, it is natural that we

P. N. KAULA

would be called upon to do jobs which we had not handled before and there would, therefore, be some need always to supply expert knowledge on technical subjects to those who would require it. This can best be done by librarians under able guidance. Similarly, libraries can also provide books which would quench the thirst for knowledge and satisfy human curiosity.

I am glad that the Delhi Library Association is holding a Convention of Librarians on 21 December in New Delhi and trust it will take further steps to organise satisfactory library services in the country.

I wish Convention every success.

*From Shri B. S. Kesavan, President, Indian Library Association*

It is indeed a matter of greatest shock and surprise that no mention has been made of librarians and their pay scales in the report of the Pay Commission. I regret that my work at Calcutta prevents me from joining you in this Convention which has been well conceived by your Association. I sincerely trust that the combined voice of the Librarians will make itself felt and get heard by the powers that be.

*From Shri G. B. Ghosh, General Secretary, IASLIC, Calcutta*

While appreciating your kind invitation, so kindly extended to us, I request to inform you that it will not be possible for us to attend your Convention, due to the preparations and other engagements for the Third IASLIC Conference, to be held at Calcutta, from 23 to 25 January 1960.

I shall, however, be eagerly awaiting to receive the full proceedings of your Convention for publication in our "Iaslic Bulletin" as early as possible.

You have always our best wishes for the success of your Convention, to be held under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.

*From Shri S. Bashiruddin, Librarian, Muslim University, Aligarh*

I am rather stunned to find that there is no reference to librarians in the Central Pay Commission Report. Librarians deserve better status, adequate salary and good avenues of promotion. I regret that due to my pressing engagements here I will not be able to present myself at the Convention, but you have my whole-hearted support including those of my colleagues. Let the Convention evolve a plan for revitalizing the Indian Library Association which is so essential for the betterment of libraries and librarians in our country. I wish the Convention all success.

*From Shri P. C. Bose, Librarian, University of Calcutta*

I am glad to know that the Delhi Library Association is holding a Convention of librarians very soon to discuss and bring to the notice of all concerned the service conditions of librarians; and that Dr. S. R. Ranganathan will preside over the Convention. I think the organisers of the Convention have taken a right step and am sure that under the guidance of Dr. Ranganathan, the Convention will take right decisions and steps which will help improving the present status and service conditions of librarians.

I wish the Convention all success,

*From Shri D. Gupta, Librarian, University of Roorkee, Roorkee*

On behalf of the members of staff of the Central Library, University of Roorkee, Roorkee and my own, I have the greatest pleasure in sending on this occasion of Library Convention, our whole hearted support to all those who are doing their best to raise the status of library profession.

I firmly believe, that this Convention will go a long way in helping the library personnel as is considered for a librarian in foreign countries. Any of our representative will participate, if possible.

I wish the Convention every success.

*From Shri J. Misra, Librarian, Utkal University, Cuttack*

I am very sorry to express my inability to attend your Convention. I heartily appreciate your venture and hope that some thing stable and permanent will come out of it. I would have been most fortunate to participate. Librarians in Orissa are treated as store keepers and are hated and humiliated through out their lives. The salaries they draw is most negligible and poor. You may call me pessimistic, but I have turned to be so by accepting this career through out the last ten years. I do not foresee any thing hopeful or bright unless the Centre comes to our aid and insists on enforcement of the salary scales recommended by the Library Committee of the University Grants Commission. I am glad that your Association is marching ahead of others in spreading the cause of the libraries and the librarians. On behalf of the librarians of this State, I extend you my heart-felt sympathy and co-operation. Wish you a happy end.

*From Shri V. S. Moghe, Secretary, Central Library, Lashkar*

I regret I am unable to attend the Convention but I wish all success to your Convention. I am fully confident that under the able guidance of Dr. Ranganathan, some concrete steps will be formulated at the Convention to which I look forward.

### 3 Welcome Address

Shri S. Das Gupta, Senior Vice President, Delhi Library Association delivered the welcome address. He stated among other things, the purpose of the Convention, and the activities of the Delhi Library Association. He stated that the Convention had been called to discuss some vital matters affecting librarians and libraries.

### 4 Inaugural Address

Shri Anantasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, assured the librarians that he would exert his influence to have the resolutions passed at the Convention implemented. He emphasised the need for a National Central Library, state libraries, district libraries and libraries in cities and towns of India. He spoke highly on the role of libraries and librarians in the developing economy of India and in the cultural advancement of her

people. He stressed that a librarian not only needed an adequate knowledge of the techniques of library science but also the subject of the books that he was adding to his library. In the modern era, with the advancement in every field of knowledge, the latest ideas could be obtained from magazines, newspapers and learned periodicals. It had, therefore, become essential that librarians should index periodical literature and furnish up-to-date information. He analysed the services that a librarian could render in disseminating information on varied subjects and help research scholars in their subjects.

Shri Ayyangar regretted that the Central Pay Commission had ignored library profession. He stated that Dr. Ranganathan who represented the cause of librarians before the first Pay Commission, was perhaps resting on his oars at the present time and did not represent the cause of librarians before the present Pay Commission. He was of the opinion that the pay-scales and status of librarians should be on par with those of scientific personnel. He assured the librarians of his whole-hearted support in their demands and said that the Government should appoint a Committee to look after the cause of libraries and librarians. He was confident that without the help of the Government, librarians could carve an indispensable position and a respectable place in the society through efficient service and co-operation in the pursuit of knowledge.

## 5 Other Addresses

Dr. (Miss) Dorothy Parker, Library Consultant with the Rockefeller Foundation, explained the position of librarians in the United States. She stated that librarians shall have to work very hard in the initial stages to achieve their position and status as had been done in America.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, President, Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee and Chairman, Standing Committee, Delhi Corporation, stressed the importance of libraries and librarians in creating library habit. He supported the demand of librarians and assured them that he would do his best to implement a library scheme for Delhi through the Municipal Corporation.

## 6 Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed at the Convention :—

1 Resolved that each State Government be requested to enact library legislation for the establishment of a public library system for the State.

2 Resolved that the Government of India be requested to enact library legislation for the establishment of the National Central Library.

3 Resolved that the Union Government and the State Governments be requested to implement the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission regarding the scales of salary and service condition of librarians working in schools.

4 Resolved that the Union Government and the State Governments be requested to provide proper libraries in schools.

5 Resolved that the Union Government in co-operation with the State Governments be requested to maintain a register of persons eligible to practice as professional librarians in different levels.

6 Resolved that the unhelpful practice of appointing non-professional honorary librarians in universities and colleges, be discontinued in the interest of efficient library service to students and research workers.

7 Resolved that the librarians be permitted to appear privately for the university examinations. It is promising to mention that some universities have already provided this facility for librarians.

8 Resolved that in view of the fact that there is no reference to librarians as a distinct professional class in the Report of the Central Pay Commission; and it has to be assumed that the Commission had intended to include librarians in the category of scientific staff, the Government of India be requested to accord to librarians the status and salary scale as recommended by the Commission for scientific personnel.

9 Resolved that in view of the fact that librarians have no avenues of promotion and betterment in the Government of India as in other services, the Government of India be requested to formulate a Central Librarians' Service with a number of "selection grade posts"

10 Resolved that the semi-professionals in the profession should be treated as on par with semi-professionals in the scientific field in regard to emoluments and service conditions.

11 Resolved that in order to get the Indian Library Association revitalised as the representative dynamic national organisation of librarians of India, the librarians are called upon to co-operate in the rejuvenation of the Association; and the President and the Executive Committee of the Indian Library Association be requested to hold the XII All-India Library Conference in Delhi.

12 Resolved that the antediluvian practice of holding librarians responsible for loss of books in a library, should be stopped.

## 7 Presidential Address

Dr. S. R. Ranganathan gave his whole-hearted support to the cause of librarians. He stated that he had all along been advocating the cause of librarians. In the last Pay Commission when he was asked to give his evidence by Justice Varadachariar, he stressed that

librarians in Government of India should be in the scales of professors, readers, and lecturers. This suggestion was accepted and implemented at that time. He would have certainly asked the Commission to bring librarians on par with those of highly technical staff in the Government, if he had been called to give an evidence. He felt that the Delhi Library Association had taken steps in the right direction in convening the Convention and passing a number of resolutions. He appealed to the profession for unity which was the greatest need of the hour.

### 8 Implementation of Resolutions

Shri G. S. Nautyal, Secretary, Library Convention, took earnest steps in forwarding the resolutions to appropriate quarters for their consideration and necessary action. The copies of the resolutions were sent to all the State Governments, universities, important institutions, library associations, and the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. The Union Ministry of Education, which is concerned with several resolutions, have informed the Convention Committee of the action that they had taken on the resolutions. Some of the universities have also informed the Secretary of the action they could take on the resolutions. The President, Indian Library Association has also been informed about the resolution on the Indian Library Association.

The General Secretary, Bihar Rajya Pustakalya Sangh is holding an All-India Librarians' Convention and has also written as under about the Indian Library Association :

"I fully endorse the views expressed."

The Secretary, Madras Library Association has communicated the following views :

"The Madras Library Association feels concerned about the affairs of I.L.A. It is regrettable that the Association should continue to be inactive at a time when there is considerable expansion in the library activities of the country. There is no doubt that a great harm results from its inaction in respect of the library profession and of the standard of the library service reaching people. The Madras Library Association will gladly support in all reasonable ways any attempt to re-vivify the Indian Library Association and make it play its proper part."

The Union Ministry of Education has taken action on Resolutions Nos. 1-7. They have also forwarded the Resolution No. 5 to the Union Ministry of Finance and Union Ministry of Home Affairs for their consideration. Further communication on Resolutions Nos. 2 and 3 are awaited.



## TRAINING OF LIBRARIANS (1)

### CERTIFICATE COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

S. R. RANGANATHAN

[Outlines a syllabus for the training of a person as a semi-professional in library work, leading to a Certificate in Library Science. The course is spread over instructions in six subjects to be carried out either in one academic year on part-time or in four months on full-time basis.]

#### 0 Introduction

There is now a sudden expansion of library activity in the country. The Library Act has been functioning in Madras and Andhra Pradesh for a decade or more. In Madras, there are 13 District Central Libraries and nearly 400 Branch Libraries, under the Act. In Andhra Pradesh also there is a similar number of public libraries. In Kerala, there are a number of private libraries getting the State aid. Apart from this, there are several library projects in the Second Five Year Plan. Most of these libraries are now manned by persons without any library training. The result is considerable wastage. This should be avoided. For this purpose, apart from some post-graduate Diploma holders, the country needs several hundreds of semi-professionals with a Certificate in Library Science. There are many youngmen who are keen to enter the profession for work at the semi-professional level. This is evident, for example, by the fact that about 400 applications are received by the Delhi Library Association alone for admission to their one-year part-time Certificate Course in Library Science. There is sure to be a similar demand practically in every State. Quite a large number of Certificate Schools are needed in the country to meet the supply as well as the demand. It is, therefore, desirable that some kind of standard is indicated to the various Certificate Schools in the country in regard to the course of studies to be provided. As a help towards this, the following course of studies for training of semi-professionals in the library field is outlined.

#### 01 Duration of Course

The duration of the course of studies may be either four months (full time) or one academic year (part-time).

**02 Number of Papers**

For convenience, the details of the course of studies are given in terms of the subjects to be covered and the papers to be set in the examination. These are as follows :

- \* GROUP 1 *Paper 1* Library service and organisation ; and  
*Paper 2* Library administration.
- GROUP 2 *Paper 3* Library classification (Theory); and  
*Paper 4* Library classification (Practical)
- GROUP 3 *Paper 5* Library catalogue (Theory); and  
*Paper 6* Library catalogue (Practical)

Each of the papers should be for a duration of 2½ hours. The maximum for each paper will be 100 marks.

**03 Minimum to be secured**

<i>Class</i>	<i>Minimum</i>
First	60%
Second	50%
Third	40%

with a minimum of 35% in each group.

**04 Repeaters**

All the Groups should be appeared in the first attempt. But any one group may be appeared in subsequent attempts.

**1 Syllabus****11 *Paper 1* : LIBRARY SERVICE AND ORGANISATION**

Laws of library science. Public relation work. Extension services. Reference service. Knowledge of reference books.

City and rural central libraries and branch libraries. Utilisation of honorary workers. Building and equipment for a small library. School library work. Correlation with classroom work. Preparatory, parallel, and follow up study. Student's library diary.

**12 *Paper 2* : LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION**

Selection, ordering, accessioning, and withdrawal of books and periodicals. Their preparation for book use.

Maintenance of books and periodicals. Stack-room guide and display methods. Circulation work and issue methods. Library accounts. Statistics and annual reports.

**13 *Paper 3* : LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION (THEORY)**

Need for and purpose of library classification. Class number and its structure and quality as an artificial language of decimal numbers.

Interpretation of class number, book number, collection number, and call number. Elementary facet-analysis.

14 *Paper 4: LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION (PRACTICAL)*

Classification of simple books by Colon Classification and Decimal Classification.

15 *Paper 5: LIBRARY CATALOGUE (THEORY)*

Purpose of library catalogue. Cataloguing terminology. Classified catalogue. Dictionary catalogue. Kinds of entries. Parts of entries. Application and interpretation of entries in a library catalogue.

16 *Paper 6: LIBRARY CATALOGUE (PRACTICAL)*

Cataloguing of simple books, including choice and rendering of heading for main entry, cross reference entry, book index entry, subject entry, and cross reference index entry according to the *Classified catalogue code with supplementary rules for Dictionary catalogue code*.

**2 Qualification for Admission**

It is desirable that candidates for admission to a Certificate Course should have completed the Higher Secondary Course or its equivalent. In addition, the candidate should have also served as an apprentice for at least two months. Experience has shown that it is difficult to give practice in elementary routine within the short four-months course. It is also found that without the apprenticeship experience, the candidates are unable to follow the course with comfort and interest.

**3 Teachers for the Course**

There are not enough trained librarians at the moment, who can be spared, to become full-time teachers. Therefore, the schools for the Certificate Course will have to depend upon part-time teaching by practising librarians. From this point of view, the part-time course is to be preferred.

**4 Interpretation of the Syllabus**

The wording of the syllabus implies that it is the working knowledge and not grind in theory that should be attempted in the course. Perhaps it may be said that the aim of the course should be to enable a semi-professional to do his work in small libraries with the aid of a handbook like the *Library manual* (Asia Publishing House, Bombay). A similar purpose would be served in the training of school librarians by the *Organisation of libraries* (Oxford University Press). These books are an easy epitomes of all the essential elements needed by semi-professionals.

ZG [Report]

## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR DOCUMENTATION

### TWENTY FIFTH CONFERENCE

[Records the proceedings of the 25th Conference of the F.I.D. Describes the organisation in relation to finance. Stresses the need for research in classification, and for that purpose establishes the secretariat of FID/CA at Insdoc.]

#### 0 Introduction

The 25th Conference of the F. I. D. was held in Warsaw from 18 to 26 September 1959. All the sessions were held in the Palace of the Academy of Sciences. 18 and 19 September were devoted to Technical Committees. 21 September and the forenoon of 22 September were devoted to meetings of the Bureau and the Council. The Conference was opened in the afternoon of 22 September by the Vice-President of the Academy which played the host. This inaugural plenary session was also addressed by the Minister for Planning. 23 to 25 September were devoted to plenary sessions. In these sessions there were papers and discussions with a view to determining both short-range programmes of work. The tenth anniversary of the Documentation Centre of Poland was celebrated in the afternoon of 24 September. Concluding sessions of the Bureau and the Council were held on 26 September.

#### 1 Sessions on Classification

A meeting of the FID/CA Committee on the General Theory of Classification was held on 19 September 1959. This was presided over by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. The meeting was conducted in two sessions. In the first session, there was a general lecture and demonstration of Depth Classification through postulational approach, being developed by Dr. Ranganathan during the last two years.

#### 2 Bureau Meeting

##### 21 EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES

The first meeting of the Bureau was held on 21 September 1959. The President emphasised that FID should expand its activities and do more intensive work; and stressed that if the organisation was not rigged up for the better work, there was a danger to its being replaced by some other body. The Bureau agreed that FID should undertake more

activities and avoid the danger. It was pointed out that one of the main obstacles in the expansion of the activities was finance. The present budget was of the order of Rs. 1,20,000. Dr. Lee, the Treasurer pointed out that unless the budget was increased upto Rs. 3,40,000 there was no possibility of increasing the activities of the organisation. The Bureau agreed that ways and means should be found to achieve this. It was suggested that the amount realised from membership subscription should be trebled in order to get this amount. Unless there was a full-time Secretary-General of personality and drive, who could also travel different countries, FID could not survive.

1 The salary for the Secretary-General will come to Rs. 44,000 per year, and his incidental expenses will also require another Rs. 44,000 per year ;

2 There should also be a Scientific Expert to look after the scientific aspects. His annual salary will come to Rs. 24,000 and an additional sum of Rs. 24,000 will be necessary for his incidental expenses ; and

3 The existing secretariat should also be strengthened.

In order to implement this suggestion, it was decided to increase the unit of contribution by national members to 1000 Florins per unit. USA readily offered to pay 60,000 Florins, and USSR was also ready to match this by contributing 60,000 Florins. The contributions from these two countries alone came to 2/5th of the proposed total annual budget. It was suggested that the remaining 3/5th should be made up by the other 20 national members. The majority of the member-nations which are very small, should pay at least three units. Dr. Ranganathan pointed out that the difficulty with countries like India for paying higher subscription was due to the foreign exchange situation. If the subscription could be paid in the local currencies of these countries, it might be possible to increase the contributions. Dr. Lee, the Treasurer and Dr. King, the President said that this should be possible with the modification that the prevailing rate of subscription should continue to be paid in Florins, and that the remaining portion of the increased subscription could be paid in the local currency. As a consequence of this proposal, it was suggested that FID should have a 'blocked fund' in each of the countries with exchange difficulties. This fund can be drawn upon for FID work allocated to be done within that country. Also, in case the annual Conference of the FID was held in any such country—*vide* the proposal to hold the Conference of 1962 or 1963 in India, the blocked fund in the country will be useful for the FID Secretariat which will have to come to that country at least a month earlier for making preparation for the Conference.

## 22 INDIA'S RESPONSIBILITY

The President also emphasised that there should be decentralisation of the activities of the FID on a regional basis. Each country should take up the responsibility for some of the subjects—for example, the *FID/CA Committee on General Theory of Classification* may be taken up by India.

The above recommendation of the Bureau were generally approved in the meeting of the Council on 21 and 22 September. This meeting also attended all other routine matters such as Annual Report.

## 3 Plenary Sessions

### 31 WORKING OF THE FID

There were seven plenary sessions between 22-25 September 1959. The main objectives of the plenary sessions were to arrive at a long range policy for the working of the FID.

Dr. Ranganathan presided over the session on Comparative Classification. Mr. Foskett's paper on the subject was discussed in this session.

There were similar items brought up from other sessions in regard to the nature of primary publications, co-ordination of abstracting services, promotion of documentation work in newly developed countries, documentary reproduction, translation problems, training of documentalists and standardisation in the field of documentation.

After a short meeting of the Bureau, the Council met on 26 September 1959. At this meeting the Council considered the recommendations of the Plenary sessions and directed the Bureau to draft a working paper for the next 10 years for the consideration at the meeting of the Bureau on 5 December 1959.

### 32 RESEARCH IN CLASSIFICATION

The Council also referred to the Bureau *the specific topics for research in theory of classification to be taken up immediately, using Dr. Ranganathan's recommendation as the basis.*

### 33 FID/CA SECRETARIAT

The Council took up the question of the location of the Secretariat of the FID/CA Committee on General Theory of Classification. In view of FID/CA working having been assigned to India from its very inception



in 1950—even before India became a member-nation—of the good work done by India during the last nine years, of India having already become a member-nation, and the Insdoc having the necessary facilities to do the secretariat work for the FID/CA, it was decided to give the secretariat work of the FID/CA to the Insdoc. It may be mentioned that Dr. Ranganathan has been the Reapporteur-General of this Committee from its very beginning. In view of this recommendation, Great Britain withdrew its request for having the secretariat of the FID/CA. However, it was suggested that a British Co-Rapporteur might be co-opted on this Committee.

### 3 VICE-PRESIDENTS

Prof. Otuka representing Japan, was elected as the General Vice-President of the Asia-Africa Region. Mrs. Sambaquy of Brazil was elected as a Vice-President for the South American Region.

### 4 Next Conference

The Council also decided to hold the next Conference in Brazil in the last week of July 1960. The representative of Brazil gave a tentative agenda for the General Conference which was approved. It was also mentioned that the Brazilian Government would treat all the delegates as their guests and arrange the accommodation for the delegates in the Naval Hostel building where the Conference also would be held.

The Council also approved the programme for the 1960 Conference. It was agreed that the general theme of the Conference should be "Co-operation in documentation".

It was suggested that the 1961 Conference might be held in Great Britain and that the 1962 Conference might be held in Asia—preferably in India—along with the Second World Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centres. (The first World Congress was held in Brussels in 1955).

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## REVIEWS

SHARIFY (Nasser): *Cataloguing of Persian works including rules for transliteration, entry and description*. 1959. 176 p. \$ 3.50. American Library Association, Chicago.

One of the problems that baffle even a seasoned cataloguer is the rendering of name-of-person for catalogue entries with regard to publications being brought out in various languages from all parts of the World. The catalogue code of his choice may be helpful to him in rendering the Western names. The *Classified catalogue code* of Dr. Ranganathan is, however, an exception. This code has provided rules for rendering of name-of-person belonging to various nationalities. A detailed study of Asian names has yet to be made. Dr. Ranganathan had made a study of these names a few years ago under a project assigned to him by UNESCO and some of the findings have been incorporated by him in his catalogue code.

A detailed study of Persian names has been made by Sharify in *Cataloguing of Persian works*. This book studies the treatment of Persian names in 137 catalogue codes grouped in 6 categories. It is based on the author's doctoral dissertation "Code for the cataloguing of Persian publications" at the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

The author has made a survey of the characteristics and usage of Persian names even from ancient times and has prescribed a suitable set of rules divided into three periods belonging to: 1 Names upto 652 A.D.; 2 Names from 652 to 1926 A.D.; and 3 Names dating from 1926 onwards. Rules have been prescribed for treatment of separate elements in Persian names like surnames with prefixes, suffixes, and compound sur-names and fore-names.

Descriptive cataloguing of Persian works and Persian transliteration have been explained in two chapters. An appendix giving 'Aids to cataloguers for the establishment of entries' has been provided. The book has also been provided with a bibliography and an index.

The author's suggestion that a list of the names comprising of

various elements in the structure of Persian names should be prepared, is commendable. The book, no doubt will be a guide to librarians in cataloguing Persian works. The printing and the physical get up of the publication is excellent.

P.N. KAULA

INDIA, LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT (Ministry of—): *Bibliography on wages*. 1958. (Bibliographical Series, 5). 10½" x 5½". ix + 214 p. Library, Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi.

Students of labour problems are well aware of the documentation and bibliographical activities of the Library of the Ministry of Labour & Employment. The *Bibliography on wages* brought out by that library and edited by P. N. Kaula is another addition to their Bibliographical Series.

The question of wages is assuming greater importance day by day: to the administrators, economists, statisticians, planners, trade unionists, employers, wage-earners and others connected with this subject, this bibliography will be an invaluable help in understanding and analysing the subject at all levels. The bibliography covers all aspects of wages available in the recorded form. Documents like books, pamphlets, monographs, memoranda, articles, notes, and subject analyticals on wages from other documents, have been included. This profuse material has been arranged minutely in a classified sequence. This has enhanced the value of the bibliography for scholars and research workers. The schedule of the Colon Classification has been re-designed to meet the requirements of the subtle differences with regard to scope and nature of wages. The depth classification schedule has been provided separately. The entries have been formulated on the basis of the *Classified catalogue code*. Each entry bears an Entry Number, marked serially, besides the Classification Number. The bibliographical details have been given for both the publications and other kinds of documents.

The bibliography consists of three sections: 1 Index; 2 Classified Material; and 3 Periodicals documented. The Index has been provided in the beginning to enable the user to locate the material from the classified section. The reference in the index is to the Entry Numbers making classification to serve the purpose of arranging the material only. The Index comprises of subject headings as well as geographical headings. The materials pertaining to a country have been listed under the name

of the country. This relative nature of the index has made the bibliography an efficient tool of reference.

The Classified section comprises of 1,363 Entries, classified minutely by Colon Numbers. The featuring of the material listed, has been done minutely. The hierarchy of subjects has been maintained in giving subject headings.

98 periodicals with their periodicity and the place of publication included in this bibliography, have been listed at the end. This will enable the user to know the coverage of the micro-literature documented in the bibliography.

The Library of the Ministry of Labour & Employment deserves credit for its thoroughness in this compilation. The other libraries of the Government may well emulate the example of this library in their respective fields.

C. S. KRISHNAMURTI

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ZI [*Notes and News*]

## NOTES AND NEWS

### INDIAN

#### 82 Documentation and Communication

The third Indian Standards Convention was held in Hyderabad from 27 December 1959 to 2 January 1960. Two technical sessions—T9 Section—was on Documentation and Communication. The Sessions of this section were held on 2 January 1960. Dr. Ranganathan presided. 13 papers contributed to the sessions were discussed. A detailed report about the sessions will appear in the *Library herald* separately.

#### 83 Indian National Bibliography

The *Indian National Bibliography* which was discussed in the T9 Section of the Indian Standards Convention at Hyderabad on 2 January 1960 as a result of some papers contributed to the Convention, will appear "in due course" arranged in Colon Numbers. This was stated by Shri B.S. Kesvan, General Editor of the *INB* at the Session. The *INB* will also bring out linguistic bibliographies in Indian languages.

**84 Award of Padmashri**

Shri B. S. Kesvan, Librarian, National Library and President, Indian Library Association has been awarded "Padmashri" by the Government of India. The *Library herald* conveys its heartiest greetings to Shri Kesvan for this distinction.

**85 Ranganathan Society**

For the first time a Society associated with the name of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan has been established by a university in India. The Ranganathan Society has been formed at the Aligarh Muslim University. At the invitation of the University, the Society was inaugurated by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan on 16 December 1959 in the new University Library building.

**86 Lectures on Library Science**

The Department of Library Science, Aligarh University organised a series of lectures on Library Science from 16-19 December 1959. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan delivered the lectures on the following :

- 1 Structure of the Colon Classification ;
- 2 Canons of classification ;
- 3 India's contribution to Library Science ;
- 4 Classified catalogue today ;
- 5 Librarianship-today is reference service ;
- 6 Critique of *ALA catalogue code* ;
- 7 Library and research work ;
- 8 Current trends in library administration ;
- 9 Library development plan ; and
- 10 Organisation of small and college libraries.

**87 Seminar on Library Service**

The Extension Services Department, Department of Education, Muslim University, Aligarh was inaugurated by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan on 19 December 1959. A Seminar on Library Service was held by the Department from 19-20 December 1959. Discussion on library problems took place in four sessions which were participated among others by several school librarians in the neighbouring districts of U.P. and the staff of the Department of Library Science of the Aligarh University.

**88 Library Cess**

The collection of the library cess in the demand notice of the property tax by the Courtfallan Township Committee was declared illegal by the Madras High Court in its judgment on 9 October 1959. It was observed that the Madras Libraries Act of 1948 authorised the levy of library cess only in areas covered by Municipal Council. The Town-

ship Committee would have no right to collect or include in its demand library cess, not authorised by the Statute.

### 89 National Archives

The National Archives of India is having 1,03,625 bound volumes and 51,13,000 unbound documents covering in all 130 million folios. Besides, it has got 11,500 manuscript-maps received from the Survey of India and 4,150 maps belonging to different agencies. All these records cover nearly 16 miles of shelf-space. The library itself has over 1,00,000 volumes. The Archives has its origin in the Imperial Records Department started in 1891.

### 90 IASLIC Conference

The Third IASLIC Conference was held at Calcutta from 23-25 January 1960. The conference was inaugurated by Prof. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs on 23 January 1960. Prof. Kabir stressed the need for translation of major scientific works in Indian languages. He outlined two factors for the dissemination of scientific knowledge :

- 1 Favourable scientific climate and ;
- 2 Band of devoted persons.

Shri V.P. Sondhi, President of the IASLIC stated that the country had made rapid progress in scientific research and technology during the last ten years and as a result of it, a chain of libraries had sprung up in Government departments, research laboratories, and institutions and societies. The demand on IASLIC had naturally been increasing which required moral and national support. The Association had plans to start a refresher course in special librarianship and expand its language classes.

Shri B. K. Banerjee, Mayor, Calcutta Corporation was of the opinion that the services rendered by IASLIC were of national character. He appreciated that the Association had not only provided technical science required for study and research but was studying the problems through symposia.

Prof. M.S. Thacker, Director, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, in his presidential address stated that scientific education in India should be thoroughly reorientated. Dr. B. C. Roy, Director, Geological Survey of India delivered the welcome address and outlined the achievements of IASLIC.

The symposia on the following topics were discussed at the conference :



- 1 Development of libraries in India under the Third Five Year Plan;
- 2 Bibliographical control in special libraries; and
- 3 Rendering of Indic names.

The papers contributed to the first two symposia were printed in advance in a special publication issued on the occasion.

Messages wishing the Conference success were received from organisations and specialists in and outside India. The following message was sent by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan :

Documentation, to serve the industries and research, is a new phenomenon. It attained momentum after the World War II. By that time, our Motherland had begun its ascent up the current cultural cycle and renaissance. Hence, it has been possible for us to gain a place in the front rank of world research in the techniques of documentation. Depth classification through facet-analysis and postulational approach, and subject-cataloguing through chain-procedure are two of our out-standing techniques. I look forward to the new generation of our librarians forging ahead and maintaining the leadership already gained in the field.

I also wish that our profession makes great strides in actual documentation work and service to our fast developing industries, that thereby it serves the research potential of the country, that it gains a place, as a useful partner in the national organisation for research.

Best of wishes for the third IASLIC Conference.

### 91 Development of Libraries

The All-India Educational Conference was held at Jabalpur in December 1959. The Library Section of the Conference discussed the subject "Future development of libraries in India" on 26 December 1959.

### 92 Directory of Scientific Libraries

The IASLIC is bringing out a directory of scientific, technical and research libraries in India. The survey has already been conducted by the Association. A grant of Rs. 2,500 was announced by Prof. Humayun Kabir at the Third IASLIC Conference towards the publication of this directory.

### 93 Library Grants

The Bombay Government has decided to pay equipment and library grants to non-government institutions at a rate of 50% of the approved cost, subject to a maximum of 50,000 during a year for a college, Rs. 15,000 a year to a school, 25,000 a year for a research institution, and Rs. 15,000 a year for a training college.

### 94 Central Library, Ludhiana

A Central library costing Rs. 12 lakhs will be set up at Ludhiana having a separate building. Rs. 5 lakhs will be spent on books alone.

### 95 Andhra Pradesh Library Association

The Andhra Pradesh Library Association held a reception on 1 January 1960 to meet the library-delegates of the T9 Section of the Indian Standards Convention at Hyderabad. A report about the working of the Institute of Library Science conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Library Association was read out by the Librarian, USIS Library, Hyderabad at the function. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, Shri B.S. Kesvan, Shri P.N. Kaula, Shri B. Sen Gupta and Shri A.P. Srivastava spoke on that occasion. Dr. Ranganathan complimented the organisers of the Institute about the standard of the course. Shri Kesvan stated that the problem of admission to a similar course at Bengal was resolved by introducing a test system. Shri Kaula explained the five S's that librarians should not violate. The S's conformed to the following :

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Solidarity ;             | 2 Sincerity in work ;           |
| 3 Single-minded devotion ; | 4 Steadfastness in action ; and |
| 5 Service as goal.         |                                 |

He said that it was because of the lack of solidarity that our profession had been ignored by the Central Pay Commission.

### 96 Seminar on Library Science

The Department of Library Science, Delhi University conducted two Seminars on the following topics :

- 1 Recent trends in the organisation of public libraries in the Indian States.
- 2 Functions of the National Central Library with reference to India.

Shri Hakam Singh and Miss Sushila Gupta were the Leaders and Co-leaders of the Seminars on the first topic held on 7 and 14 November 1959. Shri Pritam Singh Bedi and Miss Minati Nag were the Leaders and Co-leaders of the Seminar on the second topic held on 5 December 1959. Shri P.N. Kaula directed the Seminars.

### 97 DULSA

The Delhi University Library Science Students Association came into existence in 1959. The Association was inaugurated by S. Sohan Singh, Assistant Educational Advisor, New Delhi on 24 October 1959.

**98 Field of Social Science**

Shri Girja Kumar, Librarian, Indian Council of World Affairs, addressed the members of the DUSLA on 'Social sciences and their inter-relations' on 12 January 1960. He analysed the scope of social sciences as enumerated by Dr. Ranganathan, Dr. Ogburn and in the *Encyclopaedia of social sciences*.

**99 Government of India Libraries Association**

The GILA discussed a memorandum on the salary-scale of librarians on 22 December 1959. The memorandum has been submitted to the Government.

**100 Delhi Library Association****100A LIBRARIES IN THE PHILIPPINES**

Dr. M. Lorth, Unesco Technical Expert on Scientific Documentation in the Philippines, demonstrated Libraries in the Philippines and other places on 13 November 1959. He used lantern slides in his demonstration.

**100B PUNCHED CARDS**

The demonstration of the working of the punched cards was given by Dr. M. Lorth on 14 November 1959.

**100C RECOGNITION OF THE TRAINING COURSE**

The Certificate Course in Library Science conducted by the DLA has been recognised by the Directorate of Education, Delhi.

**100D DELHI SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE**

The Delhi Library Association has named the Library Science Course as the Delhi School of Library Science.

**100E LIBRARY CONVENTION**

An All-India Convention of Librarians was sponsored by the Delhi Library Association to discuss the emoluments, status and future of librarians. It also discussed several library problems. The Convention was held on 21 December 1959.

**100F SEMINAR ON PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT**

The DLA has decided to hold an All-India Seminar on Public Library Development in August 1960. This will enable the profession to give its opinion on various matters concerning the development of public libraries in our country.

## 100G CERTIFICATE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

The following candidates have passed the Certificate in Library Science examination of the Delhi Library Association held in November 1959 :

## I DIVISION

Roll No.	Name	Roll No.	Name
31	Sharma (M. S.)	28	Garg (K. C.)
20	Karmarkar (A. R.)	11	Ishwari Prasad
1	Jain (Saroj Miss)		

## II DIVISION

5	Satwant Kaur (Mrs.)	13	Vatsa (N. S.)
4	Swaran Lata (Mrs.)	26	Din Dayal
14	Sukumaran (K. K.)	8	Swaran Kaur (Mrs.)
30	Gupta (K. C.)	25	Sharma (J. P.)

## II DIVISION

12	Amar Das	18	Sharma (S. L.)
2	Chanchal Kumari (Miss)	27	Varma (R. C.)
24	Mani Ram	19	Satwant Singh
6	Sushil Sawhney (Mrs.)	32	Raj Dulari (Mrs.)

## INTERNATIONAL

## 101 International Conference on Information Processing

An International Conference on Information Processing was organised by Unesco in Paris from 15-20 June 1959. About 2,000 electric computer experts from 37 countries participated and discussed 61 papers. The experts discussed machines which can control other machines, predict the weather, memorise all the knowledge of the world, compose music, translate languages and solve in a few seconds problems on which mathematicians could spend a whole life time. The conference decided to form an International Federation of Information Processing Societies.

## 102 Leading Countries in Libraries

According to the *Statistics on libraries* published by Unesco, Russia is leading the other countries of the world in the number of National, Public, School and Special Libraries. Besides these libraries, there were 4,012 libraries still unclassified in Russia. The United States leads in University Libraries. The figures are as under :

Type	Country	No. of Libraries	Holdings (Vols.)
National Libraries	U.S.S.R.	40	109,257,000
Public Libraries	U.S.S.R.	144,330	652,687,000
Special Libraries	U.S.S.R.	54,772	354,964,000
University Libraries	U.S.A.	1,900	169,920,000
School Libraries	U.S.S.R.	190,266	217,424,000

**103 Directory of Asian Periodicals**

In 1953, Dr. S.R. Ranganathan had prepared a Directory of Asian Periodicals which was entrusted to him by Unesco. The photostats of this manuscript were sent to specialists in Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan (for the Chinese entries also), Malaya, Pakistan and Viet Nam who had collaborated with Dr. Ranganathan, for addition etc. The revised manuscript has been prepared which contains 4,700 titles. A negative microfilm of the directory has been produced by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris.

**OTHER COUNTRIES****104 Scientific and Documentation Centre, Peking**

The Institute of Scientific Information was established in Peking as a wing of the Academic Sinica. The Institute consists of four sections and is the national scientific documentation centre of China.

**105 Burma Library Association**

The First annual meeting of the Burma Library Association was held on 9 May 1959. The Association came into existence in 1958. At its annual meeting, the Association discussed papers on the following topics :

- 1 Inter-library loan code ;
- 2 Microfilming of manuscripts in Burma ;
- 3 Library system of Burma ;
- 4 National bibliography ; and
- 5 Union catalogue of periodical publications.

**106 Library Training Centre, Nigeria**

The University Library, Ibadan, Nigeria has instituted the training of librarians for West Africa with a grant of \$88,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, New York. The course will start from October 1960.

**107 Bibliographical Activity in Russia**

Bibliographical activity and its implications were discussed at a Conference in Moscow from 9-12 February 1959. These related to problems connected with the organisation of Soviet current bibliographies, retrospective special bibliographies, select bibliographies, regional bibliographies, and bibliography of bibliographies.

**108 Bibliographical Institute of Yugoslavia**

The Bibliographical Institute of Yugoslavia was established in 1948. It has got four divisions and one section. These are : 1 Bibliographical

Division ; 2 Reference and Documentation Division ; 3 International Exchange of Publications Centre ; 4 Technical Printing Division ; and 5 Administrative and Financial Section. The Bibliographical Division gets all legal deposit copies of publications and renders bibliographical services. A Union Catalogue of foreign books published since 1919 is also maintained.

### 109 Documentation of Medical Literature

The American Medical Association and the United States National Library of Medicine are jointly indexing medical literature in *Index medicus* from 1 January 1960. The contents of about 2,000 periodicals listing more than 1,10,000 items are documented annually. The *Comulated index medicus* will also be brought out annually.

### 110 Book Circulation

The American libraries loan about 1 billion books annually either directly from their libraries or through inter-library loan. The records maintained for charging and discharging, however, is varied. The Council on Library Resources, Inc. has provided a grant of \$6,000 to John Diebold and Associates of New York to find effective systems.

### 111 American Library Association

#### 111A INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OFFICE

The ALA established the International Relations Board in 1942 to advise and help in library education. The Board established an International Relations Office in 1956 with Mr. Dalton as its Director. The office has done very useful work for the past three years in the field of library education, documentation and information centre activities. Mr. Dalton visited Japan, Korea, China, Hong-Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Mexico, Columbia, and Brazil on library matters pertaining to documentation and library education. Mr. Dalton has now become the Director, Library School, Columbia University and his place has been taken by Dr. Raynald C. Swank.

### 112 Medical Library Association

The Annual Conference of the MLA was held at Toronto (Canada) from 14-19 June 1959. The Conference discussed "Canada's contribution to medical progress". 335 delegates attended the Conference, of whom 70 were from Canada.

### 113 Nfsais

National Federation of Scientific Abstracting and Indexing Services was established in 1958 for the documentation of scientific and techno-



logical literature of the world. The NFSAIS has taken up the preparation of a Union List of periodicals covered by major abstracting and indexing services since 1 January 1957 and the preparation of a subject, language, and country analysis of scientific periodicals and monograph series from all countries.

#### 114 Pre-netal Cataloguing

Pre-netal cataloguing was introduced by the Library of Congress on 26 June 1958. The cataloguers in the Library of Congress and 8 co-operating libraries, catalogued 1,258 books from publishers' proofs. 158 publishers and 230 libraries participated in this one-year experiment. The difficulties and advantages were brought out in a report by RTSD Cataloguing and Classification Section of ALA.

#### 115 Copyright works

The Library of Congress became the sole depository of US publications in 1870 ; and since that time 1 crore publications have been deposited in this library.

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## PERSONALIA

ZJ [*Personalia*]

## PERSONALIA

### ZJ1 FELLOWSHIP IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

Dr. C. P. Shukla, Librarian, Baroda University, Shri S. S. Lal, Assistant Librarian, Punjab University, Shri S. N. Mathur, Assistant Librarian, Rajasthan, University and Shri P. S. Patnaik, Assistant Librarian, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, have been selected for a five months study library service and education tour of U.S.A. under the Wheat Loan Programme. The four librarians left for the United States in October 1959.

### ZJ2 LIBRARY GAZETTE

ARORA (Santosh Miss): Appointed Librarian, Janki Devi Chandiwalla Mahila Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi.

BHATNAGAR (S. K.): Appointed Senior Library Assistant, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi from 1-12-1959.

CHIBBER (R. C.): Appointed Librarian, Post Graduate Evening College, University of Delhi from 1-12-1959.

MEHTA (Surendra Nath): [Senior Technical Assistant, Defence Science Library, Delhi]. Promoted Senior Scientific Assistant (Documentation), Defence Science Laboratory, Metcalfe House, Delhi from 3-12-1959.

SASTRY (G. Adinarayana): [Junior Technical Assistant, Delhi University Delhi]. Appointed Librarian, Meteorological Department, New Delhi.

TOMAR (Bha want Singh): Appointed Junior Technical Assistant, Delhi University Library from 17-12-1959.

—:O:—

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

- GIRJA KUMAR : Librarian, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.
- KAULA (P. N.) : Reader in Library Science, University of Delhi, Delhi.
- KRISHNAMURTI (C. S.): Librarian, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi.
- RANGANATHAN (S. R.): Chairman, Documentation Sectional Committee, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

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## SYMPOSIA

ON

LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

&

LIBRARY CATALOGUING

BEING THE SILVER JUBILEE OF THE COLON CLASSIFICATION  
AND THE CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE CODE

*CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED ON*

- 1 The latest thought of the contributor himself on classification ;
- 2 The latest thought of the contributor himself on cataloguing ;
- 3 Evaluation of Colon Classification and its impact on classificatory thought of the world ;
- 4 Evaluation of the Classified Catalogue Code and its impact on the cataloguing thought of the world ;
- 5 Evaluation of other schemes of classification ;
- 6 Evaluation of other catalogue codes ;
- 7 Analysis of other topics related to classification and cataloguing ; and
- 8 Exposition and evaluation of the theory of library classification and cataloguing on any of the following :
  - 1 Analytico-synthetic classification ;
  - 2 Facet analysis ;
  - 3 Phase analysis ;
  - 4 Canons of classification ;
  - 5 The Five Fundamental Categories ;
  - 6 Principles of helpful arrangement ;
  - 7 Postulational approach to library classification ;
  - 8 Technique of teaching classification ;
  - 91 Chain Procedure in establishing subject headings ;
  - 92 Canons of cataloguing ;
  - 93 Structure of the name-of-person and the rendering of the same in headings ;
  - 94 Structure of corporate names and the rendering of the same in headings ;
  - 95 Conflict of authorship ;
  - 96 Analysis of the complexities of periodicals ;
  - 97 Cataloguing of periodicals ;
  - 98 Feature heading for catalogues ;
  - 991 Preparation of union catalogues ;
  - 992 Preparation of national bibliography ; and
  - 992 Preparation of abstracting periodicals.

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# LIBRARY HERALD

## CONTENTS

	Page
Ranganathan (S. R.) : Andhra Pradesh Public Library Bill ...	131
Girja Kumar : Research in International affairs and Asian studies ...	142
Kaula (P. N.) : Library Convention ...	154
Ranganathan (S. R.) : Training of librarians (1) ...	161

## REPORT

: International Federation for Documentation : 25th Conference ...	164
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## REVIEWS

Sharify (Nasser) : <i>Cataloguing of Persian works, etc.</i> ...	168
India, Labour & Employment (Ministry of—) : <i>Bibliography on wages</i> ...	169

## NOTES & NEWS

Indian :	Documentation and communication ...	170
	Indian National Bibliography ...	170
	Award of Padmashri ...	171
	Ranganathan Society ...	171
	Lectures on Library Science ...	171
	Seminar on Library Service ...	171
	Library cess ...	171
	National Archives ...	172
	Iaslie Conference ...	172
	Development of libraries ...	173
	Directory of scientific libraries ...	173
	Library grants ...	173
	Central Library, Ludhiana ...	174
	Andhra Pradesh Library Association ...	174
	Seminar on Library Science ...	174
	Dulsa ...	174
	Field of Social Science ...	175
	Government of India Libraries Association ...	175
	Delhi Library Association ...	175
	Libraries in the Philippines ...	175
	Punched cards ...	175
	Recognition of the Training Course ...	175
	Delhi School of Library Science ...	175
	Library Convention ...	175
	Seminar on Public Library development ...	175
	Certificate in Library Science ...	176
International :	International Conference on Information Processing ...	176
	Leading countries in libraries ...	176
	Directory of Asian periodicals ...	177
Other countries :	Scientific and Documentation Centre ...	177
	Burma Library Association ...	177
	Library Training Centre, Nigeria ...	177
	Bibliographical activity in Russia ...	177
	Bibliographical Institute of Yugoslavia ...	177
	Documentation of medical literature ...	178
	Book circulation ...	178
	American Library Association ...	178
	Medical Library Association ...	178
	National Federation of Scientific Abstracting ...	178
	Pre-netal cataloguing ...	179
	Copyright works ...	179

## PERSONALIA

Fellowship in Library Science ...	180
Library Gazette ...	180



Page

131

142

154

161

164

168

169

170

170

171

171

171

171

172

172

173

173

173

174

174

174

175

175

175

175

175

175

175

176

176

176

177

177

177

177

177

178

178

178

178

178

179

179

180

180